



2241 APB
LC
3622

PTO/SB/21 (03-03)
Approved for use through 04/30/2003. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)	Application Number	09/900,675	
	Filing Date	July 5, 2001	
	First Named Inventor	Yevgeniy E. Shteyn	
	Art Unit	2841	
	Examiner Name	Michael L. Lindinger	
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	72	Attorney Docket Number	US018098

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to a Technology Center (TC)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached	<input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply	<input type="checkbox"/> Petition	<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)
<input type="checkbox"/> After Final	<input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application	<input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation	<input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter
<input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Change of Correspondence Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below):
<input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer	Appendix A
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement	<input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund	Return postcard
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____	Exhibit A
<input type="checkbox"/> Response to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application	Remarks	
<input type="checkbox"/> Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53		

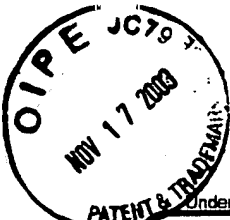
RECEIVED
NOV 24 2003
GROUP 3600

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT	
Firm or Individual	Bradley M. Ganz
Signature	
Date	November 12, 2003

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING	
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231 on this date: November 12, 2003	
Typed or printed	Shannon Verboort
Signature	
Date	November 12, 2003

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 (1-800-786-9199) and select option 2.



Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2004

Effective 10/01/2003. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 330.00

Complete If Known

Application Number 09/900,375
Filing Date July 5, 2001
First Named Inventor Yevgeniy E. Shtevn
Examiner Name Michael L. Lindinger
Art Unit 2841
Attorney Docket No. US018098

RECEIVED

NOV 24 2003

GROUP 360

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

☐ Check ☒ Credit card ☐ Money Order ☐ Other ☐ None

☐ Deposit Account:

Deposit Account Number
Deposit Account Name

50-1001

Bradley M. Ganz

The Director is authorized to: (check all that apply)

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below ☒ Credit any overpayments

☒ Charge any additional fee(s) or any underpayment of fee(s)

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee to the above-identified deposit account.

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001 770	2001 385	Utility filing fee	
1002 340	2002 170	Design filing fee	
1003 530	2003 265	Plant filing fee	
1004 770	2004 385	Reissue filing fee	
1005 160	2005 80	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$) 0

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE

Total Claims -20** = X =
Independent Claims -3** = X =
Multiple Dependent =

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description
1202 18	2202 9	Claims in excess of 20
1201 86	2201 43	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203 290	2203 145	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204 86	2204 43	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205 18	2205 9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$) 0

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Fee Code (\$)	Small Entity Fee Code (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1051 130	2051 65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052 50	2052 25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053 130	1053 130	Non-English specification	
1812 2,520	1812 2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	
1804 920*	1804 920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805 1,840*	1805 1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251 110	2251 55	Extension for reply within first month	
1252 420	2252 210	Extension for reply within second month	
1253 950	2253 475	Extension for reply within third month	
1254 1,480	2254 740	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255 2,010	2255 1,005	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401 330	2401 165	Notice of Appeal	
1402 330	2402 165	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	330.00
1403 290	2403 145	Request for oral hearing	
1451 1,510	1451 1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452 110	2452 55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453 1,330	2453 665	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501 1,330	2501 665	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502 480	2502 240	Design issue fee	
1503 640	2503 320	Plant issue fee	
1460 130	1460 130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807 50	1807 50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
1806 180	1806 180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021 40	8021 40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809 770	2809 385	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))	
1810 770	2810 385	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))	
1801 770	2801 385	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802 900	1802 900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify)

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$) 330.00

SUBMITTED BY

(Complete if applicable)

Name (Print/Type) Bradley M. Ganz
Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 34,170
Telephone 503-224-2713
Signature Date 11/12/03

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.17 and 1.27. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Date: November 12, 2003

Yevgeniy Eugene Shteyn

Examiner: Michael L. Lindinger

Serial No.: 09/900,375

Art Unit: 2841

Confirmation No.: 4295

Filed: July 5, 2001

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Atty Docket No.: US018098

For: DIAL FACE OF WATCH GRAPHICALLY
REPRESENTS CALENDAR

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS CORRESPONDENCE
IS BEING SENT VIA US POSTAL SERVICE TO THE
US PATENT OFFICE COMMISSIONER FOR
PATENTS, PO BOX 1450, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-
1450 ON THE DATE INDICATED BELOW.

Shannon Verboort

Shannon Verboort

Date of Deposit: November 12, 2003

Mail Stop – Appeal Brief - Patent
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
Attn: Examiner Michael L. Lindinger

RECEIVED

NOV 24 2003

GROUP 3600

BRIEF BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS

This is an appeal from a Final Rejection dated June 11, 2003. A Notice of
Appeal was received by the Patent Office September 11, 2003.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Philips Electronics North America Corporation.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

None.

11/19/2003 JADD01 00000032 09900675 330.00 DP
01 FC:1402

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-13 remain in the application and are presented in attached Appendix A.

No claims are allowed.

Claims 1, 5, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Hepp et al. ("Hepp") (US Pat. No. 6,449,219).

Claims 2-4, 6-7, and 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hepp in view of Nixon (US Pat. No. 6,033,316).

Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hepp in view of Narayanaswami (US Pat. No. 6,477,117).

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Amendments to claims 1, 3, 12, and 13 were made in Applicant's Response to the Office Action Dated February 13, 2003. Amendments to claims 1, 12, and 13 were made in Applicants Response to Office Action Dated November 25, 2002. (The claims in the Appendix contain the amendments.)

The rejections of the claims, for reasons explained below, are clearly erroneous.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The present invention addresses problems inherent in conventional scheduling systems. Conventional scheduling and calendaring systems (paper and PC based) are typically presented in tabular formats with activities scheduled in lines, boxes, or columns. For users, there is not immediate recognition or association of activities with times or dates, as the user must read and interpret the layout and associated scheduling information. The present invention recognizes a need for simpler and quicker recognition and association of activities and times. The inventor appreciated unforeseen advantages in traditional dial faces for timepieces, which were considered by many as outmoded in favor of digital displays, and arrived at the claimed association of time-of-day segments and graphical representations for scheduled activities.

ISSUES

1. Whether claims 1, 5, and 8 would have been unpatentable under 35 USC § 103(a) over Hepp (U.S. Patent 6,449,219).
2. Whether claims 2-4, 6-7, and 12-13 would have been unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Hepp in view of Nixon (US Pat. No. 6,033,316).

3. Whether claims 9-11 would have been unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Hepp in view of Narayanaswami (US Pat. No. 6,477,117).

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

For the purpose and convenience of this appeal, and without admitting that grouped claims are not independently patentably distinct, Applicant groups the claims as follows:

Claims 1, 5, and 8 stand as a group.

Claims 2-4, 6-7, and 12-13 stand as a group.

Claims 9-11 stand as a group.

ARGUMENT

Three basic criteria must be met to establish a prima facie case of obviousness.

First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *Id.* Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable

expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *Id.*

Hepp, the primary reference for the rejection of all claims, is generally directed to a "dial of a timepiece, where an animation of the dial is coupled with the seasonable progress of the time." (Col. 6, lines 12-15; claim 1.) As explained below, Hepp either alone or in combination with other references, does not disclose the claimed invention. Claim 1 is representative of the independent claims for purposes of distinguishing over Hepp:

1. An electronic device with a timepiece having a dial face that comprises a display monitor for providing a graphical representation of a scheduled activity associated with a time-of-day segment displayed on the dial face.

The Cited Prior Art Does Not Disclose A Dial Face That Displays A Graphical Representation

In the final Office Action dated June 11, 2003, the Examiner considered character 15 in Hepp as corresponding to a graphical representation of a scheduled activity because it "can take on several tasks, e.g., to remind of jobs to be done or to present the illustrated information or to elaborate on it." (Col. 5, lines 25-31.) The Examiner has not identified any other feature in Hepp as a representation of a scheduled activity.

The plain language of the claims calls for the *dial face* to display the graphical representation of the scheduled activity. Assuming for now that character 15 is

a scheduled activity—and below it is demonstrated that it is not—Hepp does not teach or suggest that the dial face ever displays character 15. On the contrary, Fig. 1 in Hepp and the associated text show that character 15 is spatially separated from the dial face, as explained below in further detail.

The Cited Prior Art Does Not Disclose The Claimed “Segments”

In addition to not showing the graphical representation on the dial face, Hepp does not teach or suggest any association of a scheduled activity with *time-of-day segments* on or about the dial face so that a user can quickly visually perceive from the dial face what activities are scheduled for particular times of the day.

A time-of-day segment is to be interpreted according to the ordinary meaning of “segment”, which, in pertinent part, is defined as:

1. a. A part of a plane (or solid) figure separated off by an intersecting straight line (or plane); esp. (more fully segment of a circle) a plane figure contained by a chord and an arc of a circle. Also loosely, an arc of a circle, a sector of a circle. LI6. b. A portion of anything resembling a segment of a circle or sphere. MI7. 2. A piece cut or broken off unevenly, a fragment, rare. LI6.

The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 1993 (Exhibit A)

Nothing in Hepp meets this definition. Character 15 and all other animations shown in Hepp stand apart from the Hepp dial face and are not associated with time-of-day segments. In contrast, the present invention illustrates time-of-day segments 110, 112, 114, 116 for scheduled activities, which are provided by the

dial face. (See Fig.1 and specification page 4, for example.) These are segments within the ordinary sense of the word because they are arcs indicating time slots based on the full circle of the dial face (See specification, p. 4, for example.) It is clearly erroneous for character 15 or any other feature in Hepp to be interpreted as associated with a time-of-day segment under the ordinary meaning of "segment".

Further, the Examiner characterizes the claims as reciting a "scheduled activity 15 *relative to* a time of day display". (Office Action dated 6/11/03, p. 2.) The Examiner considers reference hands 4 or display 14 in Hepp to be a time-of-day display. However, the claims do not use the wording "relative to"; instead they use the wording "*associated with*". This is perhaps a subtle but significant point. "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). In the present case, the Examiner has not given patentable weight to "associated with". The verb "associate" means to combine or join together. (Exhibit A.) The word "relative" suggests a less definite relationship. (See Exhibit A.) The rejections therefore are clearly erroneous because the Examiner has failed to identify in the prior art the claimed association.

The Proposed Modifications Of Hepp Are Impermissible And Undesirable

All claims were rejected based on Hepp as modified with alleged common knowledge of rearranging parts per *In re Japiske* 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70

(CCPA 1950) and in view of Nixon (claims 2, 4, 6-7, 12-13) or in view of Narayanaswami (claims 9-11).

In addition to missing elements and arrangement of elements, and to the lack of weight given to the specific language used in the claims, the rejections are clearly erroneous because they are based on proposed modifications of Hepp using supposed common knowledge of rearranging parts that is improper under the governing legal principles.

The Examiner acknowledges that Hepp “does not explicitly teach a time of display [sic] segment located on the dial face.” (Office Action dated 6/11/03, p.2.) However, the Examiner asserts, relying on *In re Japiske* 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950) that “[i]t would have been obvious to . . . to adapt the dial face of the Hepp reference to change the location of the graphical representation of the scheduled activity with a time-of-day segment from the outside of the dial face to the dial face itself since it has been held that rearranging the parts of the invention involves only routine skill in the art.” (Office Action dated 6/11/03, p.3) The Examiner also states that changing one animated representation for another is an obvious step in the art, but it is unclear from the Office Action, p.3, what the Examiner specifically has in mind in making this statement. For example, as noted above, the Examiner acknowledges that nothing in Hepp equates to a “time-of-day segment,” and the Examiner has not identified anything but character 15 as a graphical representation of scheduled activity. So it is unclear how the Examiner would arrive at the claimed arrangement of a graphical

representation and time-of-day segment by merely substituting one animation in Hepp for another.

Significantly, the Examiner's reliance on *In re Japiske* is misplaced. *In re Japiske* has been rejected or not applied in every¹ instance it has been cited to stand for the principle that rearranging parts is within the common knowledge of those skilled in the art. The case, without more, cannot support the rejection. For example, in *In re Chatillion, et al.*, 2001 WL 1339886 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.), the Board stated:

In further support of this rejection, the examiner has relied on *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950), urging that this case sets forth that as a general proposition "it has generally been recognized that the rearrangement of location of parts involves only routine skill in the art". . . .

In this regard, it is clear that the examiner has fallen victim to what our reviewing Court has called 'the insidious effect of a hindsight syndrome wherein that which only the inventor has taught is used against its teacher.' *W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1553, 220 USPQ 303, 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

With regard to the examiner's use of a per se rule such as that derived from *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950), we direct the examiner's attention to *In re Ochiai*, 71 F.3d 1565, 37 USPQ2d 1127 (Fed. Cir. 1995) and *In re Brouwer*, 77 F.3d 422, 37 USPQ2d 1663 (Fed. Cir. 1996) wherein the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has held that the claimed invention as a whole must be evaluated under the standards set down in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), and its progeny, and that the use of per se rules is improper in applying the test for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 since such rules are inconsistent with the fact-specific analysis of claims and prior

¹ Only once—and that was 50 years ago—has it been given any weight in supporting an argument of obviousness and that was for a different point of law. See *Dalin v. Watson*, 204 F.2d 730, 92 U.S.App.D.C. 270.

art mandated by section 103. Moreover, we also find that we are in agreement with appellants' treatment in the reply brief of the examiner's reliance on the Japikse case.

See also In re Kobayashi et al., 2001 WL 1057541 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.) (“The examiner relies upon *In re Japikse* As stated by the Federal Circuit.... ‘reliance on per se rules of obviousness is legally incorrect and must cease’”); *In re Yamamoto, et al.*, 2002 WL 31234526 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.) (“*Japikse*, to the extent it is good law, is inapplicable to the present rejection . . . ‘The mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification.’”); *In re Robles, et al.*, 1997 WL 1883840 (Bd.Pat.App. & Interf.); *In re Brueggemann*, 2002 WL 32102466 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re Allen, et al.*, 1999 WL 33226488 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re McCrane*, 1998 WL 1736165 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re Ziegler, et al.*, 1996 WL 33103147 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re Nakano*, 2002 WL 31321757 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re Paul, et al.*, 2002 WL 226977 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re Fort*, 1997 WL 1884308 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); *In re Mangiagli*, WL 1990485 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.); and *In re Afeyan, et al.*, WL 519771 (Bd.Pat.App & Interf.)

In view of foregoing cases, the Examiner was required to show some teaching or suggestion or motivation in the cited references themselves, as Applicant requested the Examiner to do pursuant to MPEP § 2144.03 and the cases cited

therein. (See Applicant's Response To Office Action Dated July 23, 2003, pp 8-9). However, no such teaching or suggestion was identified or is to be found.

As for motivation for the combination or knowledge, the mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resulting combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The Examiner's proposed modification of associating character 15, or any other graphical representation of Hepp, with the dial face would in fact be problematic and undesirable. While Hepp discloses a dial face 3, there is no teaching or suggestion that the supposed scheduled activity—character 15—is or can be associated with any segment of the face. This is because Hepp teaches that character 15 has a particular form and function that would be inconsistent with the proposed modification.

Detailed information about character 15 is found in column 8 of Hepp where we learn that character 15 is "Joe", a "comic character". Joe is optional and may give weather forecasts, bet with users about the weather, provide animated entertainment, and escort users through different pages of the device, etc. Hepp specifically teaches the advantages of displaying Joe outside the dial face, close to tree trunk 9. (See Col. 8, lines 1-20.) It would be inconsistent with the foregoing teachings of Joe's contemplated animated functions to provide for the dial face to display Joe in his contemplated form or in a substitute form

representing a time-of-day segment. As examples, the animations of the character and dial face could obscure or crowd each other, interfering with the functions of each; the comic aspect of Joe would be lost; an association with the dial face would not be suitable for the multitask role of the character, such as which contemplates Joe being displayed apart from the dial face; etc. In short, the multitask role contemplated for character 15 would be hindered if it were associated with a segment on the dial face.

The Prior Art Does Not Disclose A Scheduled Activity, As Claimed

Hepp does not disclose that character 15 is used to represent scheduled activities. The term “scheduled” and the disclosure of the present invention contemplate that a scheduled activity is something entered by or otherwise under the control of the user. In contrast, Hepp only contemplates that character 15 may be used “to remind of jobs to be done.” (Col. 5, lines 25-31.) However, a reminder is not necessarily a “scheduled activity”. Hepp does not teach that a user has any control over the reminders represented by Joe. Hepp does not indicate what is meant by reminder. One would understand from Joe’s appearance with gardening implements that this is a reminder of, for example, Spring and the season of gardening. This kind of reminder is not controlled by the user and therefore cannot be considered a “scheduled activity” in the context of the claims.

In an Advisory Action dated August 25, 2003, the Examiner commented that Hepp et al provides a time-of-day animation in the nature of a moon to sun animation that reads on the present invention. However, the Examiner did not correspond the sun and moon animations to any elements recited in the claims. In any case, the sun and moon animation would not support any rejection of the claims for the same reasons as noted above—there is no teaching that (1) the animations represent scheduled activities; the animations are in the form of segments or associated with the time-of-day display, and/or the animations are provided by the time-of-day display.

The Rejection of Claims 2-4, 6-7, and 12-13 as Obvious Based on Hepp in View of Nixon is Clearly Erroneous

Claims 2-4 and 6-7 depend directly or indirectly from claim 1. Applicant relies on the remarks made above as eliminating Hepp as the primary reference used to reject these claims and claims 12-13. Therefore, the rejections are clearly erroneous for the same reasons. Further, there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation for the combination of Nixon with Hepp. Deficiencies in Nixon are detailed in Applicant's response to the first Office Action, which are incorporated herein by reference. In particular, Nixon is a rate of progress indication; it does not have disclosure for scheduling of activities; and the Examiner has not identified why the combination would be desirable.

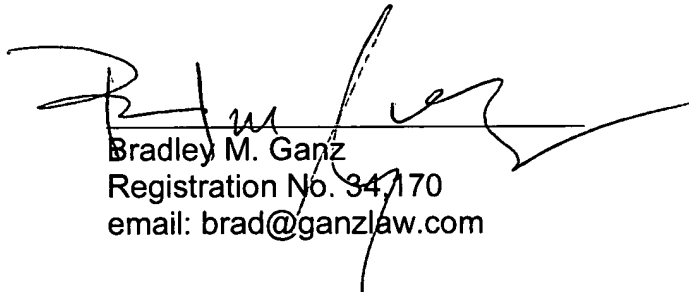
The Rejection of Claims 9-11 as Obvious Based on Hepp in View of Narayanswami is Clearly Erroneous

Claims 9-11 depend directly or indirectly from claim 1. Applicant relies on the remarks made above as eliminating Hepp as the primary reference used to reject these claims. Therefore the rejection is traversed for the same reasons. Further, there is no teaching, suggestion, or motivation for the combination of Hepp and Narayanaswami. In particular, the Examiner has not identified why the combination would be desirable.

For one or more of the reasons set forth above, all claim rejections are clearly erroneous, and the Board is respectfully requested to reverse the Examiner's rejection of all claims 1-13 and to confirm patentability thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 12, 2003



Bradley M. Ganz
Registration No. 34,170
email: brad@ganzlaw.com

Correspondence to:

Philips Electronics North America Corporation
Intellectual Property & Standards
1109 McKay Drive, Mail Stop SJ 41
San Jose, California 95131
Telephone: (408) 617-7700
Facsimile: (408) 617-4856
USPTO Customer Number: 24738

Appendix A

1. An electronic device with a timepiece having a dial face that comprises a display monitor for providing a graphical representation of a scheduled activity associated with a time of day segment displayed on the dial face.
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the representation comprising a segment whose length is associated with the duration of the activity.
3. The device of claim 2, wherein the segment has a graphical attribute associated with the scheduled activity, the device being capable of associating a different graphical attribute with a different scheduled activity.
4. The device of claim 2, wherein a location of the representation is representative of a begin time of the activity.
5. The device of claim 1, wherein the graphical representation is programmable.
6. The device of claim 2, wherein the segment is located along a perimeter of the dial face.
7. The device of claim 1, wherein the device is capable of providing at least a further graphical representation of a further scheduled activity.
8. The device of claim 1, comprising a communication component for communicating with another electronic device.
9. The device of claim 8, wherein the communication uses a short range communication protocol.
10. The device of claim 9, wherein the other electronic device comprises an electronic calendar.
11. The device of claim 9, wherein the other electronic device comprises a mobile phone.

12. A method of enabling an electronic device to be programmed, the device having a timepiece with a dial face that comprises a display monitor for providing a graphical representation of a scheduled activity associated with a time of day segment displayed on the dial face, the method comprising communicating data to the device for control of the representation.
13. A software application for rendering a dial face of a timepiece on a display monitor, the application being capable of rendering a graphical representation of a scheduled activity on the dial face, a location of the representation on the dial face corresponding to a time slot for a time of day associated with the scheduled activity.

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

THE NEW
SHORTER

OXFORD

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THUMB INDEX EDITION

THE NEW AUTHORITY
ON THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

Exhibit A
Page 1 of 7

THE
NEW SHORTER
OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

EDITED BY
LESLEY BROWN

VOLUME 2
N-Z

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD

Exhibit A
Page 2 of 7

Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
Oxford New York
Athens Auckland Bangkok Bogota Buenos Aires Calcutta
Cape Town Chennai Dar es Salaam Delhi Florence Hong Kong Istanbul
Karachi Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Mumbai
Nairobi Paris São Paulo Singapore Taipei Tokyo Toronto Warsaw
and associated companies in
Berlin Ibadan

Oxford is a registered trade mark of Oxford University Press

Published in the United States by
Oxford University Press Inc., New York

© Oxford University Press 1973, 1993

First Edition 1933
Second Edition 1936
Third Edition 1944
Reprinted with revised Etymologies and Enlarged Addenda 1973
This Edition 1993

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press.
Within the UK, exceptions are allowed in respect of any fair dealing for the
purpose of research or private study, or criticism or review, as permitted
under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, or in the case of
reprographic reproduction in accordance with the terms of the licences
issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency. Enquiries concerning
reproduction outside these terms and in other countries should be
sent to the Rights Department, Oxford University Press,
at the address above

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
Data available

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Data available

ISBN 0-19-861134-X Plain Edition
ISBN 0-19-861271-0 Thumb Index Edition
ISBN 0-19-863142-1 Luxury Edition
ISBN 0-19-195804-2 Leather Bound Edition

9 10 8

Printed in the United States of America
on acid-free paper

Exhibit A
Page 3 of 7

11 Make or be like. (Earlier as ASSIMILATE *ppl a.*) †3 *v.i.* Resemble. L16-M17. 4 *v.i.* Make like (*to*); also, *w.* suggestion of incorporation, as in branch 1, *with*. E17. b Bring into conformity, adapt. *to arch.* M17. c *Phonol.* Make (a sound) more like another in the same or a contiguous word. M19. 5 *v.i.* Liken, compare, put into the same class. (Foll. by *to, with*.) *arch.* E17. 6 *v.i.* Be or become like, resemble. Foll. by *to*, (*w.* suggestion of incorporation, as in branch 1 above) *with arch.* M18. b Conform *to*, act in accordance *with arch.* L18.

3 J. GAULE The reason that children . . . assimilate their nurses more than their mothers. 4 W. COWPER The downy flakes . . . Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. DICKENS Observe the dyer's hand, assimilating itself to what it works in. J. S. MILL Whose education and way of life assimilate them with the rich. b S. RICHARDSON This lady . . . half-assimilates me to her own virtue. 5 GOLDSMITH Which we can assimilate with no shells that are known. J. HUTTON To assimilate things upon fallacious grounds. R. G. COLLINGWOOD They have been assimilating a work of art to an artifact, and the artist's work to the craftsman's. 6 W. BLACKSTONE Which revenues . . . do always assimilate, or take the same nature, with the ancient revenues. LYTTON Whose courage assimilated to their own. b COLERIDGE With whose prejudices and ferocity their unbending virtue forbade them to assimilate.

assimilative *a.* (a) of, characterized by, or tending to assimilation; (b) rare that may be or has been assimilated: LME. **assimilator** *n.* a person who or thing which assimilates M18. **assimilatory** *a.* = ASSIMILATIVE (a) M19.

assimilation /əsimi'leiʃ(ə)n/ *n.* LME. [Fr., or its source L *assimilatio(n)-*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.] 1 Conversion into a similar substance; esp. conversion by a living organism of extraneous material into fluids and tissues identical with its own; the final part of this process, the incorporation of digested nutriment within the system following absorption. LME. b *fig.* Absorption and incorporation (of ideas, influences, etc.); integration with another (dominant) social, racial, or cultural group. L18. c *Psychol.* The process whereby a person acquires new ideas through comparing experience with the existing content of the mind. M19. 2 The action of making or becoming like; the state of being like. E17. b The action of conforming *to*, conformity *with arch.* exc. as passing into sense 1b. L17. c *Phonol.* The process of assimilating a sound. M19.

1b BURKE Which, by a bland assimilation, incorporated into politics the sentiments which beauty and soften private society. G. H. LEWES Interpretation means mental assimilation. MALCOLM X 'Integration' is called 'assimilation' if white ethnic groups alone are involved. 2c *progressive assimilation*: see PROGRESSIVE *a.* *reciprocal assimilation*: see RECIPROCAL *a.*

assimilationist *n.* & *a.* (a) *n.* an advocate of racial or cultural integration; (b) *adj.* of or pertaining to assimilationists or their beliefs: E20.

Assiniboine /ə'sinibɔɪn/ *n.* & *a.* Also **-boin**, **Assina-**, (earlier) **†-bouet**. Pl. of *n.* same, -s. L17. [Canad. Fr. f. Ojibwa *assini*: *pwa:n* lit. 'stone Sioux', f. *assin* stone + *pwa:n* (Cree *pwa:t*) Sioux Indian.] 1 A member of, of or pertaining to, a Siouan Indian people of the Great Plains of N. America. L17. 2 (Of) the language of this people. M19.

†**assinico** *n.* var. of ASINEGO.

Assisian /ə'si:ʃiən/ *a.* & *n.* L19. [f. *Assisi* (see below) + -AN.] (A native or inhabitant) of the town of Assisi in central Italy; *spec.* (of) St Francis of Assisi.

assist /ə'sist/ *n.* L16. [f. the vb.] 1 An act of helping; a help. Now chiefly US. L16. 2 In baseball, ice hockey, etc.: a player's action in helping to put out an opponent, score a goal, etc.; a credit for this. Chiefly N. Amer. L19.

assist /ə'sist/ *v.* LME. [(O)Fr. *assister* f. L *assistere*, f. *ad* AS- + *sistere* take one's stand.] 1 Help. 1 *v.i.* Help (a person *in, to do, with*, etc.); a person in necessity; an action, process, or result; support, further, promote. LME. 2 *v.i.* Give help or support (*in, to, (arch.) to do, with*). LME.

1 STEELE When I assist a friendless person. E. GASKELL May I assist you to potatoes? R. MACAULAY Miss Smith . . . was assisted from her hammock. J. C. POWYS Mr. Geard . . . permitted John to assist him to mount the platform. P. K. KEMP An assisted take-off with rockets. P. H. JOHNSON Her pelvis is very narrow and they will have to assist the birth. T. CAPOTE A young man who assisted him with the management of the farm. **assisted passage** a journey to another country at a fare reduced by a subsidy. **assisted place** a place in a fee-paying school for which State financial assistance is given. 2 DRYDEN If Heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call. J. A. FROUDE Barlow . . . whose indiscretion had already assisted to ruin Cromwell. E. F. BENSON She had herself assisted in adding to the tediousness.

11 Be present. †3 *v.i.* Stand by; attend, escort; accompany, join. L15-M17. 4 *v.i.* Be present (*at*), either as a spectator (*arch.*) or as a participant. M16.

3 SHAKES. *Temp.* The King and Prince at prayers! Let's assist them. R. CRASHAW Three vigorous virgins, waiting still behind, Assist the throne of th' iron-sceptred king. 4 THACKERAY The dinner at which we have just assisted.

assister *n.* a person who assists; an assistant: E16. **assistful** *a.* (*arch.*) helpful E17. †**assistant** *n.* (chiefly Law) = ASSISTER LME-L18.

assistance /ə'sist(ə)ns/ *n.* LME. [(O)Fr., or med.L *assistentia*, f. L *assistere*: see prec., -ANCE, -ENCE.] 11 *sing.* & *†in pl.* The action of helping; help, aid, support. LME. †2 A helper; *collect.* a body of helpers. M16-L17.

1 *National Assistance*: see NATIONAL *a.*

113 *collect. sing.* (occas. *pl.*) Persons present; bystanders. obs. exc. as occas. readopted f. Fr. L15. 4 Presence, attendance. Long rare. E16.

assistant /ə'sist(ə)nt/ *a.* & *n.* LME. [(O)Fr., or med.L *assistent-* pres. *ppl* stem of *assistere*: see ASSIST *v.*, -ANT, -ENT.] *A adj.* 1 Helping, auxiliary, subordinate, (*to*). LME. †2 Standing by, present, accompanying. L15-L17.

1 *assistant manager, master, mistress, professor, secretary, etc.*

B *n.* 1 A helper; a supporter; a subordinate worker. LME. †2 A person who is present, a bystander, a participant. L15-M19.

1 *editorial assistant, shop assistant, etc.*

assistantcy *n.* = ASSISTANTSHIP E17. **assistantship** *n.* the position or office of an assistant E17.

assize /ə'saɪz/ *n.* & *v.* obs. exc. *Hist. ME.* [(O)Fr. *as(s)ize* use as *n.* of fem. of *assis* pa. *ppl* of *asseoir* (mod. *asseoir*) sit, settle, assess, f. L *assidere*: see ASSESS *v.*] *A n.* 1 Uses pertaining to legislation or trial. 1 A decree or edict made by a consultative or legislative body. ME. 2a An ordinance regulating weights, measures, and the price of articles of general consumption; the regulation of weights, measures, and prices in accordance with such an ordinance. ME. b The statutory weight, measure, or price (esp. of bread and ale) ordained; customary or prescriptive standard. LME. 3 A legal proceeding of the nature of an inquest or trial; *spec.* (*sing.* & (*usu.*) *in pl.*) a periodical session in each county of England and Wales for the administration of civil and criminal justice. ME. b An action decided at such a trial; a writ instituting such a trial. L16. †4 Judgement; sentence. ME-M17. 5 In Scotland: a trial by jury; a jury, a panel. LME. †6 The office of judge; the action of judging. M-L17.

1 †rent of assize a fixed rent. 3 the great or last assize(s) the Last Judgement.

†11 Other uses. 7 Custom, practice; mode, manner, fashion. ME-L15. 8 Site; situation. LME-L15. 9 Measurement, dimensions, size; measure, extent. LME-M17.

†B *v.i.* 1 Decree, ordain. LME-L15. 2 Decide, judge; try. LME-L17. 3 Assess. LME-E17. 4 Regulate (weights, measures, prices, etc.) according to an ordinance or standard. M16-M19.

assizer *n.* = ASSIZOR (b) L16. **assizor** *n.* (a) each of those who constituted an assize or inquest; (b) Sc. a member of a jury: ME.

associable /ə'səʊsiəb(ə)l/ *-si-/ a.* M16. [Fr., f. *associer* f. L *associare*: see ASSOCIATE *v.*, -ABLE.] †1 Companionable. rare. M16-L17. 2 That may be associated (*with*) or joined in association. E19.

associate /ə'səʊʃiət, -si-/ *a.* & *n.* LME. [L *associatus* pa. *ppl*, f. as next: see -ATE², -ATE³.] *A adj.* 1 Joined in companionship, function, or dignity; allied; concomitant. LME. 2 Sharing in responsibility, function, membership, etc., but with a secondary or subordinate status. E19.

1 C. MARLOWE With him is Edmund gone associate? R. KNOLLES Christ our Saviour, equal and associate to his Father. POPE Amphinomus survey'd th' 'associate band. S. JOHNSON They want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. 2 H. F. PRINGLE The Outlook office where the ex-President was an associate editor. **associate professor** in N. American universities, (a person of) the academic rank immediately below (full) professor.

B *n.* 1 A partner, a comrade; a companion; an ally, a confederate; a colleague. M16. 2 A thing placed or found in conjunction with another. M17. 3 A person who belongs to an association or institution in a secondary or subordinate degree of membership. E19.

1 P. SIDNEY They persuade the king . . . to make Plangus his associate in government. LD MACAULAY These men, more wretched than their associates who suffered death. W. IRVING His associates soon turned the tide of the battle. D. W. HARDING To her the first necessity was to keep on reasonably good terms with the associates of her everyday life. 2 PAIRED *associates*.

associateship *n.* the position or status of an associate E19.

associate /ə'səʊʃiət, -si-/ *v.* LME. [L *associat-* pa. *ppl* stem of *associare*, f. *ad* AS- + *socius* sharing, allied: see -ATE².] 1 *v.i.* Join, unite, ally, (persons; oneself or another *with*, (*arch.*) *to* another or others, *in, to* a common purpose, action, or condition; declare (oneself) in agreement *with*. LME. b Elect as an associate member. E19. †2 *v.i.* Join oneself to (a person); accompany; keep company *with*. M16-M17. 3 *v.i.* a *gen.* Join, combine, (things together; one thing *with, to* another or others). Chiefly *refl.* or *in pass. arch.* L16. b *spec.* Connect as an idea (*with, to*). M18. †4 *v.i.* Of things: accompany, join. L16-L17. 5 *v.i.* Combine for a common purpose; keep company, have frequent dealings, *with*. M17.

1 SWIFT None but papists are associated against him. D. HUME The troops . . . associating to them all the disorderly people. E. A. FREEMAN Arnulf associated his son with him in his government. GLADSTONE It is for me . . . to associate myself with the answer previously given by the Under-Secretary. b SOUTHEY He . . . was associated to the royal Academy there. 2 J. MARBECK Therefore shal man leaue father and mother and associate his wife. SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* A barefoot brother . . . to associate me, Here in this city visiting the sick. 3 A. BAIN The muscles . . . act in groups, being associated together by the organization of the nervous centres. T. H. HUXLEY This vapour is intimately associated with the other constituents of the atmosphere. b A. S. NEILL The children will leave electric lights on because they do not associate light with electricity bills. JENNIE MELVILLE She associated love and pain. 4 T. HEYWOOD Those torturing pangues That should associate death. 5 BURKE When bad men combine, good men must associate. D. RUNYON As a rule I do not care to associate with coppers, because it arouses criticism from other citizens.

associater *n.* (rare) = ASSOCIATOR E17. **associator** *n.* a person who or thing which associates; an associate; a confederate: L17. **associatory** *a.* having the quality of associating L19.

association /ə'səʊʃi'eɪʃ(ə)n, -ʃi-/ *n.* M16. [Fr., or med.L *associatio(n)-*, f. as prec.: see -ATION.] 1 The action of joining or uniting for a common purpose; the state of being so joined. M16. 2 A body of people organized for a common purpose; a society. L16. †3 A document setting out the common purpose of a number of people and signed by them. L16-M19. 4 Fellowship, companionship; social intercourse (esp. in prison). M17. 5 The conjoining or uniting of things or persons with another or others; the state of being so conjoined, conjunction. M17. 6 Mental connection between related ideas; an idea, recollection, or feeling mentally connected with another. L17. 7 *Ecol.* A group of dominant plant species occurring together; a plant community characterized by such a group. E20.

1 R. COKE A solemn oath of association for the restoring of it. CONAN DOYLE The good Watson had

condition characteristic of a younger landscape. Chiefly as *rejuvenated* ppl a. E20.

1 I. MURDOCH He felt rejuvenated, renewed, filled with energy.

rejuvenant *a.* (rare) that rejuvenates a person or thing L19. **rejuvenator** *n.* a thing which rejuvenates a person or thing L19. **rejuvenatory** *a.* tending to cause rejuvenation L20.

rejuvenation /rɪdʒuːvɪneɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* L19. [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action or process of rejuvenating something or of being rejuvenated; *Physical Geogr.* the development or restoration of features characteristic of a younger landscape, esp. by initiation of a new cycle of erosion.

rejuvenesce /rɪdʒuːvɪnes/ *v.* L19. [Late L. *rejuvenescere*, f. as RE- + L. *juvenis* young; see -ESCE.] 1 *v.i.* Become young again; *spec.* in *Biol.*, (of cells) gain fresh vitality. L19. 2 *v.i. Biol.* Impart fresh vitality to (cells). L19.

rejuvenescence /rɪdʒuːvɪnes(ə)ns/ *n.* M17. [f. as prec. + -ESCENCE.] 1 A physical, mental, or spiritual renewal of youth. M17. 2 *Biol.* The process by which a vegetative cell transforms itself into a new one. M19.

Also †**rejuvenescency** *n.* M17-L18.

rejuvenescent /rɪdʒuːvɪnes(ə)nt/ *a.* M18. [f. as prec. + -ENT.] That rejuvenesces.

rejuvenize /rɪdʒuːvɪnaɪz/ *v.i.* Also -ise. E19. [App. f. REJUVENATE; see -IZE.] Rejuvenate, make young again.

rekindle /rɪˈkɪnd(ə)l/ *v.* L16. [f. RE- + KINDLE *v.1*] 1 *v.t.* Kindle again, set fire to afresh; *fig.* inflame or rouse anew. L16. 2 *v.i.* Catch fire or be inflamed again. L16.

1 D. MADDEN She . . . tried to rekindle the dying fire. *Times* This . . . flurry of activity . . . rekindled speculation.

-rel /rel/ *suff.* [Repr. OFr. *-rel(le)* (mod. *-ereau*).] Forming ns. w. dim. or derog. sense, as *cockerel*, *doggerel*, *mongrel*, *scoundrel*.

relâche /rəˈlɑːʃ/ *n.* Pl. pronounced same. M19. [Fr.] A period of rest, an interval; a break from something.

re-laid *v. pa. t. & pple* of RE-LAY.

relais /rəˈleɪ/ *n.* Pl. same. M20. [Fr.] In France, a café, a restaurant, sometimes also providing overnight accommodation.

relance /rəˈlɑːns/ *n.* Pl. pronounced same. L20. [Fr.] *Polit.* A relaunch, a revival, esp. of a policy.

relapse /rɪˈlɑːps/ *n.* & *a.* LME. [f. the vb. after LAPSE *n.*, or f. (O)Fr. *relaps* (*n.* & *adj.*) f. med. L use as *n.* of L *relapsus* *pa. pple* of *relabi* RELAPSE *v.* In branch II directly f. med.L.] A *n.* 11 The action or an act of falling back into heresy or wrongdoing; backsliding. LME. 2 A deterioration in a patient's condition after a partial or apparently complete recovery. L16. 3 An act of falling or sinking back again. L19.

2 P. CUTTING Bilal was cheerfully recovering. . . Then he had a relapse.

114 A person who has fallen back into heresy or wrongdoing. Cf. RELAPSER. Now rare. M16.

B adj. Fallen back into a previous condition; relapsed. rare. M16.

relapse /rɪˈlɑːps/ *v.* LME. [L *relaps*- *pa. ppl* stem of *relabi*, f. as RE- + *labi* slip.] †1 *v.t.* Renounce, leave off, (an evil practice). Only in LME. 2 *v.i.* Fall back into wrongdoing; *spec.* fall back into heresy after recantation; backslide. (Foll. by *into*, †*to*.) L15. 3 *v.i.* Experience a return of an illness after partial or apparently complete recovery. M16. 4 *v.i.* Fall back or sink again into any state, practice, etc. (Foll. by *into*.) L16. †5 *v.t.* Cause to relapse. M17-L18.

2 P. L. FERMOR The country was on the point of relapsing into heathen barbarism. 3 A. WILSON At the end of a week she became herself again, only relapsing when Kay's accident was mentioned. **relapsing fever** an infectious disease characterized by recurrent fever, caused by spirochaetes of the genus *Borrelia* and transmitted by lice and ticks. 4 P. FITZGERALD She seemed to have relapsed into her old sloth.

relapser *n.* a person who relapses, esp. into wrongdoing E17.

relata *n. pl.* of RELATUM.

relate /rɪˈleɪt/ *n.* E17. [L *relatus* use as *n.* of *pa. pple* of *referre*; see next, -ATE]. Cf. med. L *relata* (neut. pl.) relative terms.] 1 *Logic*. = RELATUM

n. 1. Now rare or obs. E17. †2 = RELATION 5a. Only in M17.

relate /rɪˈleɪt/ *v.* L15. [L *relat*- *pa. ppl* stem of *referre* REFER *v.*; see -ATE]. 1 *v.t.* †1 In *pass.* Be supported or thrust between. rare. Only in L15. 2 Give an account of (an action, event, fact, †a person); recount, narrate, tell. M16. †3 Bring back, restore. rare (Spenser). Only in L16. 4 Bring (a thing or person) into relation with; establish a connection between. Foll. by *to*, *with*. L17.

2 T. HARDY He related . . . all that he had heard. L. GARFIELD He went on to relate exploits . . . he'd told of many times before. 4 HOR. WALPOLE The following paragraph, relating to Cromwell. W. R. GROVE Volta . . . enabled us definitely to relate the forces of chemistry and electricity.

11 *v.i.* 5 *Law*. Of a decision etc.: apply from a date earlier than that on which it was made, be retrospectively valid. L16. 6 Have reference to, concern. E17. †7 Discourse; give an account. E17-M18. 8a Have some connection with, be connected to. M17. b Feel emotionally or sympathetically involved or connected. (Foll. by *to*.) M20.

6 A. BELL Most of the surviving anecdotes relate to his later years. 8a POPE The critic Eye . . . examines bit by bit: How parts relate to parts. b *Guardian* Married people can still relate. *Underground Grammarian* Teach children to relate to the Eskimo experience by chewing blubber. R. D. LAING The ways we love, hate, and generally relate to each other.

relatability *n.* ability to be related M20. **relatable** *a.* able to be related E19. **relater** *n.* a narrator; a historian: E17.

related /rɪˈleɪtɪd/ *a.* E17. [f. prec. + -ED]. 1 Narrated, recited. rare. E17. 2 Having relation; having mutual relation; connected. (Foll. by *to*, *with*.) Also as 2nd elem. of comb. M17. 3 Of a person: connected by blood or marriage. (Foll. by *to*.) E18.

2 *Petroleum Economist* Oil-related employment will increase as more companies enter the . . . market. G. GORDON He had sited an airport and related paraphernalia close to the castle. 3 J. T. STORY She was distantly related to the Mussolini family.

relatedness *n.* M19.

relation /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* LME. [(O)Fr., or L *relatio(n)*-, f. as RELATE *v.*; see -ATION.] 1 The action of giving an account of something, narration, report; an instance of this, a narrative, an account. LME. b *Law* An account of a complaint or claim made for the Attorney-General by a relator; the laying of an information (cf. INFORMATION 4b). M17. 2 The existence or effect of a connection, correspondence, or contrast between things; the particular way in which one thing stands in connection with another; any connection or association conceivable as naturally existing between things. LME. b *Logic*. A constituent of a proposition or propositional function that predicates a connection of two or more terms. L19. 3a The position which one person holds with another by means of social or other mutual connections; the connection of people by circumstances, feelings, etc. LME. b In *pl.* The social contacts or ways of contact by which a person is brought into and kept in touch with another. L17. c In *pl.* The various ways by which a country, State, etc., maintains political or economic contact with another. L18. d *euphem.* In *pl.* Sexual intercourse, a sexual relationship. E20. 4 *Law*. a Treatment of a decision etc. as applying to a date earlier than that on which it was made; retrospective validity. Chiefly in *have relation back*. L15. †b The regarding of two things, esp. times, as legally identical. L16-M18. 5a A person related to another by blood or marriage; a relative. Freq. in *pl.* E16. b Connection between people arising out of the ties of blood or marriage; kinship. M17.

2 E. J. HOWARD She seemed to bear no relation to the gawky . . . schoolgirl he'd dimly remembered. R. SCRUTON The relation of wealth to social and political well-being. *Mind* The most obvious relation which events can enter into is that of one event being later . . . than another. 3a E. A. FREEMAN The relation of every man to his lord. b S. BUTLER No . . . close relations had been maintained between the sisters for some years. I.

MURDOCH My relations with women always followed a certain disastrous . . . pattern. c H. KISSINGER US-Soviet relations were . . . in for a long chilly period. 5a L. M. MONTGOMERY I've never had an aunt or any relation at all. A. PRYCE-JONES To the distress of her relations, Aunt May became a Catholic. b S. HAYWARD The relation is as real as that of husband and wife.

Phrases: be no relation be unconnected by blood or marriage despite having the same surname. **external relation** *Philos.* a connection between two things which is not intrinsic to the identity of the first thing. *false relation*: see FALSE *a.* *have relation back*: see sense 4a above. *have relation to* have reference or allusion to. **HUMAN relations** *INDUSTRIAL relations* in relation to as regards. **internal relation** *Philos.* a connection between two things which is intrinsic to the identity of the first thing. *labour relations*: see LABOUR *n.* **make relation to** make reference or allusion to. *poor relation*: see POOR *a.* *public relations*: see PUBLIC *a.* & *n.* **with relation to** = in relation to above.

relationaly *a.* relational M19. **relationless** *a.* having no relations; without relation: E19.

relational /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l/ *a.* & *n.* M17. [f. prec. + -AL]. *A adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by relation; having the function of relating one thing to another. M17.

relational database *Computing* a database structured to store items of information in accordance with recognized relations between them. **relational grammar** a kind of generative grammar based on grammatical relations rather than syntactic structures. **relational word** *Ling.* a word expressing relation between other words; a preposition; a conjunction.

B n. Ling. A relational word. M20.

relationality *n.* M19. **relationally** *adv.* M19.

relationalism /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nɪz(ə)m/ *n.* rare. M19. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] *Philos.* The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge; relativism. Also, the doctrine that relations have a real existence.

relationist /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nɪst/ *n.* M19. [f. as prec. + -IST.] Chiefly *Philos.* A person who maintains a theory based on a relation between ideas. Also, a person who holds that space and time are not entities but relations between entities.

relationship /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/ *n.* M18. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state or fact of being related; a connection, an association, *spec.* an emotional (esp. sexual) association between two people.

relative /rɪˈleɪtɪv/ *a.* & *n.* LME. [(O)Fr. *relatif*, -ive or late L *relativus* having reference or relation, f. as RELATE *v.*; see -IVE.] *A adj.* 1 *Gram.* (Of a word, esp. a pronoun) relating or referring to an expressed or implied antecedent, and attaching a subordinate clause to it; (of a clause) attached to an antecedent by a relative word. LME. 2 Arising from or determined by relation to something else or to each other; comparative. Also, existing only by relation to something else; not absolute or independent. LME. 3a Having mutual relationship; related to or connected with each other. L16. b *Mus.* That is the major or minor key having the same key signature as a minor or major key. E19. c Corresponding; *spec.* in *Mil.*, (of a service rank) corresponding in grade to another in a different service. M19. 4 Related to the subject under discussion; pertinent, relevant. E17. 5 Of worship: offered indirectly by means of or through an image. M17. 6 Having or standing in a relation to something else; correspondent or proportionate to. M17. 7 Chiefly *Philos.* Of a term etc.: involving or implying relation; depending for meaning or significance on some relationship of things or people. L17. 8 Having application or reference to; relating to. M18. 9 *advb.* In relation or proportion to. L18.

2 E. WAUGH Discussed the relative advantages of tulips and asparagus. G. W. KNIGHT The evil is not relative, but absolute. A. BROOKNER Age is relative. . . you're as old as you feel. 3a N. HAWTHORNE Several different, yet relative designs. 4 SOUTHEY All relative matter . . . should go in the form of supplementary notes. 6 A. KOESTLER Positions of the planets relative to the sun. 7 J. S. MILL A name is relative when . . . its signification cannot be explained but by mentioning another. 8 L. M. MONTGOMERY She said nothing to him, relative to the affair.

Special collocations: **relative address** *Computing* an address which is defined with respect to another address. **relative atomic mass** the ratio of the

average mass of an atom of an element to $\frac{1}{12}$ the mass of an atom of carbon-12; abbrev. *r.a.m.*; also called *atomic weight*. **relative density** the ratio of the density of a substance to that of a standard substance (usu. water for a liquid or solid, air for a gas); also called *specific gravity*. **relative deprivation** *Social*. social deprivation relative to the living standards of other members of one's class or social group. **relative humidity** the relative molecular mass the ratio of the average mass of a molecule or entity of a substance to $\frac{1}{12}$ the mass of an atom of carbon-12; also called *molecular weight*. **relative permeability** see *PERMEABILITY*. **relative permittivity** 2. **relative pitch** (a) *Mus.* the pitch of a note with respect to another; the ability to distinguish this; (b) *Phonet.* the pitch of a speech sound with respect to another. **relative sexuality** *Biol.* a phenomenon in which the individual or gamete of a simple organism may act as either male or female according to whether it is more or less male than the one it interacts with.

B 7. 1 *Gram.* A relative word or clause; esp. a relative pronoun. **LME** 2a A thing standing in some relation to another. **LME**. b Chiefly *Philos.* A relative term. **M16**. c *Mus.* A relative major or minor key. **E19**. 3 A person who is connected with another or others by blood or marriage. Also, a species related to another by common origin. **M17**. †4 A relationship. *rare*. **M-L17**. **relativ** /relə'tɪv(ə)/ a. (chiefly *Gram.*) of or pertaining to a relative **M19**. **relatively adv.** (a) in a relative manner; in relation to something else; (b) with reference to something: **LME**. **relativeness** n. **L17**.

relativise v. var. of **RELATIVIZE**.

relativism /relə'tɪvɪz(ə)m/ n. **M19**. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] Chiefly *Philos.* The doctrine or theory that knowledge, truth, morality, etc., are relative and not absolute.

cultural relativism the theory that there are no objective standards by which to evaluate a culture, and that a culture can only be understood in terms of its own values or customs; the practice of studying a culture from this viewpoint. **ethical relativism** the theory that there are no universal or objective ethical standards, and that each culture develops its own. **historical relativism** the theory that there can be no objective standard of historical truth, as the interpretation of data will be affected by subjective factors.

relativist /relə'tɪvɪst/ n. & a. **M19**. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] A n. 1 *Philos.* A person who holds the doctrine of relativism. **M19**. 2 *Physics*. A student or proponent of the theory of relativity. **E20**. **B** attrib. or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to relativism; or pertaining to the theory of relativity. **E20**.

relativistic /relə'tɪvɪstɪk/ a. **L19**. [f. prec. + *-IC*.] 1 *Philos.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by relativism. **L19**. 2 *Physics*. A pertaining to or based on the theory of relativity. **E20**. **b** Characterized by or designating circumstances in which discrepancies between the predictions of the theory of relativity and of Newtonian mechanics or classical electromagnetism become significant, esp. those involving speeds approaching that of light or large gravitational potentials. **M20**.

2b *Discovery* The principles of thermodynamics as they apply in a relativistic universe.

relativistically adv. **M20**.

relativitist /relə'tɪvɪtɪst/ n. **M20**. [f. **RELATIVITY** + *-IST*.] *Physics* = **RELATIVIST** n. 2.

relativity /relə'tɪvɪti/ n. **M19**. [f. **RELATIVE** + *-ITY*.] 1 The fact or condition of being relative, relativeness. **M19**. 2 *Physics* The dependence of observations on the relative motion of the observer and the observed object; the branch of physics that deals with the description of space and time allowing for this. **L19**.

general (theory of) relativity a theory extending the special theory of relativity to systems accelerating with respect to one another, covering gravitation and the curvature of space-time. **special (theory of) relativity** a theory based on the principles that all uniform rectilinear motion is relative and that light has the same speed in a vacuum for all observers, regarding space-time as a four-dimensional continuum, and modifying previous conceptions of geometry.

relativize /relə'tɪvaɪz/ v. Also *-ise*. **M20**. [f. **RELATIVE** + *-IZE*.] 1 *Physics*. Treat according to the principles of the theory of relativity. **M20**. 2

Chiefly *Philos.* & *Gram.* Make relative; make relative to or dependent on something else. **M20**. **relativization** n. **E20**. **relativizer** n. a person who or thing which relativizes something; *spec.* (*Ling.*) a relative word or form: **M20**.

relator /rɪ'leɪtə/ n. **L16**. [L, f. as **RELATE** v.: see *-OR*.] 1 = **RELATER**. **L16**. 2 *Law*. A person who recounts a complaint or claim for an information by the Attorney-General (cf. **RELATION** 1b); *Hist.* a person who filed an application for a *quo warrant* or mandamus, or on whose behalf this was done. **E17**. 3 *Gram.* An element of a sentence, esp. a preposition, which relates one phrase to another. **M20**.

relatum /rɪ'leɪtəm, -'leɪtəm/ n. Pl. *-ta* /-tə/. **L19**. [L, neut. pa. ppl. of *referre* **REFER**.] 1 *Logic*. Each of two or more objects between which a relation subsists. Cf. **REFERENT** n. 3. **L19**. 2 *Gram.* The object of a prepositional phrase. *rare*. **M20**.

relaunch /rɪ'loʊn(t)/ n. **L20**. [f. **RE-** + **LAUNCH** n.] A renewed launch, esp. of a business or new product.

relaunch /rɪ'loʊn(t)/ v. i. & i. **M18**. [f. **RE-** + **LAUNCH** v.] Launch again.

relax /rɪ'laks/ n. **E17**. [f. the vb.] (A) relaxation.

relax /rɪ'laks/ a. *rare*. **E17**. [f. the vb, after **LAX** a.] Lax, lacking in strictness.

relax /rɪ'laks/ v. **LME**. [L *relaxare*, f. as **RE-** + *laxus* **LAX** a.] 1 v. i. 1†a Make less compact or dense; loosen or open up by separation of parts. **LME-L17**. b Make (a part of the body) less stiff or rigid by reducing muscle tension; make (a muscle) less tense; make loose or slack; *spec.* (chiefly *Entomol.*) make (a specimen) flexible prior to setting. **E17**. c Diminish the force or tension of; esp. loosen (one's grasp). **L18**. 2 Free or discharge (a person) from restraint, legal process, or penalty (*spec.* that of diligence or outlawry). Also, dismiss (a legal process). *Sc. obs. exc. Hist.* **LME**. b *Hist.* [Sp. *relaxar*.] Of the Inquisition: hand over (a heretic) for execution. **M19**. 3a Make less severe, strict, or exacting; make less formal; mitigate, tone down. Also, make less tense or anxious. **M17**. b Make less zealous or forceful. *rare*. **M17**. c *refl.* Take recreation; rest. *rare*. **M18**. d Allow (one's efforts, attention, etc.) to slacken or diminish. **L18**.

1b J. TYNDALL The heat relaxed my muscles. c JOHN BROOKE In the last years... the late King had relaxed his hold on the reins. 3a J. CARY Even in... intimate relations she did not relax her dignity. J. HERRIOT The iron discipline was relaxed... to let the Yuletide spirit run free. d J. GALSWORTHY She never moved from his room, never relaxed her noiseless vigilance.

II v. i. 4 Become loose or slack; become less tense or rigid. Also foll. by *from*, *into*. **LME**. 5 Abate in degree or force. *rare*. **E18**. 6a Become less severe, strict, or exacting. **M18**. b Of a person: become less stiff or formal; assume a more open or friendly manner. Also (freq. in *imper.*), become less tense or anxious. **M19**. 7 Cease one's efforts; take recreation; rest. Also foll. by *from*, *into*. **M18**. 8 Chiefly *Physics*. Return towards a state of equilibrium. **M20**.

4 DICKENS His features would relax into a look of fondness. H. ROTH His body relaxed, yielding to the rhythm. 5 T. COLLINS The hard swelling... seemed to have relaxed a little. 6b A. CHRISTIE She had been strung up... never relaxing for a moment. *Woman Relax*, darling. Our problem is soon to be solved. 7 C. P. SNOW They relaxed into their long and restful evening. *Rage* Us tender souls at the office like nothing better than to relax... in front of the gogglebox.

relaxed a. freed from restraint; diminished in strictness, firmness, etc.; esp. at ease, unperturbed, free from tension: **LME**. **relaxedly adv.** **E19**. **relaxedness** n. **M19**. **relaxer** n. **L17**. **relaxity** n. (*rare*) relaxedness, the state of being relaxed **L18**.

relaxant /rɪ'laks(ə)nt/ a. & n. **L18**. [L *relaxans*-pres. ppl stem of *relaxare*: see prec., *-ANT*.] A *adj.* Causing or distinguished by relaxation. **L18**. **B** n. A drug or practice that reduces tension and produces relaxation, esp. of muscles. **M19**.

relaxation /rɪ'laks(ə)ʃ(ə)n/ n. **LME**. [L *relaxatio*(n)-, f. *relaxare*-pa. ppl stem of *relaxare*: see **RELAX** v., *-ATION*.] 1a Partial (or, formerly, complete) remission of a penalty, burden, duty, etc. Formerly also, the document granting this.

LME. b Release from a legal penalty, *spec.* that of diligence or outlawry. *Sc. obs. exc. Hist.* **M16**. c Release from captivity. **E17**. d *Hist.* The process of handing over a heretic to the Inquisition for judgement and execution. Cf. **RELAX** v. 2b. **E19**. 2a Release from mental or physical tension, esp. by recreation or rest. **M16**. b *Physiol.* The loss of tension in a part of the body, *spec.* in a muscle when it ceases to contract; the state of a resting muscle. **E17**. 3 Diminution or reduction of strictness or severity. **E17**. 4 Abatement of force or intensity. **L17**. 5 Chiefly *Physics*. The gradual return of a system towards equilibrium; the reduction of stress caused by gradual plastic deformation in material held at constant strain. Freq. attrib. **M19**. 6 *Engin. & Math.* A method of solving a set of simultaneous equations by guessing a solution and successively modifying it to accord with whichever equation or constraint is currently least closely satisfied. Freq. attrib. **M20**.

3 D. M. THOMAS I mixed a little painting with my poetry, just as relaxation. P. DALLY The beneficial effects of opium are relaxation and tranquility. 4 F. SPALDING Some penalties... disappeared and there was a slight relaxation of the rules. 5 C. PEBODY Stuart complains... of his relaxation of energy.

Comb.: **relaxation oscillator** *Electr.*: in which sharp, sometimes aperiodic oscillations result from the rapid discharge of a capacitor or inductance; **relaxation time** *Physics* the time taken for a system to return to a state of equilibrium; *spec.* (when the process of return is exponential) the time taken for the deviation from equilibrium to be reduced by a factor *e* (approx. 2.718).

relaxative /rɪ'laksətɪv/ a. *rare*. **E17**. [f. **RELAX** v. after **LAXATIVE**.] Tending to relax; of the nature of relaxation. *rare*.

relaxin /rɪ'laksɪn/ n. **M20**. [f. **RELAX** v. + *-IN*.] *Physiol.* A hormone secreted by the placenta that causes the cervix to dilate and prepares the uterus for the action of oxytocin during labour.

relay /rɪ'leɪ/ n. **LME**. [OFr. *relai* (mod. *relais*), f. *relayer*: see next.] 1 *Hunting*. A set of fresh hounds posted to replace a tired set in a chase for a deer; *spec.* a set released after the first hounds have come up. Cf. **VAUNTLAY**. Now *rare* or *obs.* **LME**. 2a A set of fresh horses posted at various stages along a route to replace a tired set. **E17**. b The place where such a set is posted. **E18**. c A series of motor vehicles intended to cover a prescribed route; an operation involving this. **M20**. d *Bridge*. In full *relay bid*. A low bid designed to invite the bidder's partner to describe his or her hand. **M20**. 3a A set of people, esp. workers, appointed to relieve others or to operate in shifts. **E19**. b In full *relay race*. A race of team-members in competing sequence; *spec.* one performed by teams of usu. four in which each member in turn covers part of the distance, and a baton is often passed from one member to the next. **L19**. 4a *Orig.*, a device used in telegraphy to enable a weak signal to initiate a stronger one, for onward transmission or to actuate a recording instrument; a repeater. Now, any electrical device, usu. incorporating an electromagnet, whereby a current or signal in one circuit can open or close another circuit. **M19**. b An installation or satellite which receives, amplifies, and retransmits a transmission or broadcast. Freq. attrib. **E20**. c A message or broadcast which has been relayed. **E20**.

2a H. ALLEN They galloped south along the post, pausing only for relays. 3a HANNAH MORE Relays of musicians... to sing the whole Psalter. b *Times* The main hopes... lie in the men's four by 100 and four by 400 metres relays.

Comb.: *relay bid*: see sense 1d above; *relay race*: see sense 3b above; *relay rack* a rack on which relays are mounted, esp. in a telephone exchange; *relay station* a radio station that serves as a relay; *relay valve* *Engin.* a valve in which fluid flow is controlled by a diaphragm actuated by a weep derived from the main flow.

relay /rɪ'leɪ, 'rɪleɪ/ v. i. **LME**. [f. the n. or f. (O)Fr. *relayer*, f. as **RE-** + *laier*, ult. repr. L *laxare*: see **LEASE** n.†] 1 v. i. & i. *Hunting*. Release (fresh hounds) on the track of a deer; hunt (a deer) with relays. Only in **LME**. 2 v. i.

vacillate in policy, emotion, etc., vary or swing rapidly and repeatedly in fortune etc. E18. 2 *v.t.* Cause to move in a see-saw motion. M18.
1 GBO. E18. She was seesawing on the elder bough.
M. GEE A girl who see-sawed between... wild gaiety and... total seclusion. *Financial Times* The dollar seesawed wildly yesterday, first dropping... and later rising sharply.

see-saw /'si:so:/ *int.*, *n.*, *a.*, & *adv.* Also as one or (as *int.*) two wds. M17. [Redupl. of SAW *v.t.*, symbolizing alternating movement.] *A int.* Used as part of a rhythmical refrain, app. orig. by sawyers but now usu. by children, esp. to accompany alternating movements in games. M17.

Nursery rhyme: See saw, Margery Daw.
B n. 1 An up-and-down or to-and-fro motion. E18. 2 *fig.* A situation changing rapidly and repeatedly; a contest in which the advantage repeatedly changes from one side to the other. E18. b *Whist.* = *cross-ruff* (a) *s.v.* CROSS-. M18. 3 A plank balanced on a central support, on each end of which people (usu. children) sit and swing up and down by pushing the ground alternately with their feet. E19.

1 K. WHITE The delicious see-saw of a post-chaise. 2 A. F. DOUGLAS-HOME There were... two alternatives... and there was the usual see-saw of argument. 3 R. DAW. The swings and the see-saws and the high slide.
C *adj.* & *adv.* Moving or progressing up and down or backwards and forwards like a see-saw (*lit.* & *fig.*). M18.

Speedway Star The see-saw match eventually turned in their favour.

Phrases: go see-saw move with a see-saw motion, vacillate, alternate. **play** (at) see-saw engage in the game or amusement of sitting on a see-saw and swinging up and down.

seesee /'si:si:/ *n.* Also see-see, sisi. M19. [imit., f. the noise of the wings.] A small sand partridge, *Ammoperdix griseogularis*, of SW Asia. Also *seesee* partridge.

seethe /si:ð:/ *n.* E19. [f. the vb.] Seething or churning of waves etc.; intense commotion or agitation.

seethe /si:ð/ *v.* Pa. t. **seethed**, †**sod**; p. pple **seethed**, †**sod**, †**sodden**. See also **sod** *a.*, **SODDEN** *a.* [OE *seōpan* = OFris. *siðtha*, OHG *siðdan* (Du. *zieden*, *sieden*), ON *sjōða*, f. Gmc.] 1 *v.t.* Cook (food etc.) by boiling or stewing, heat in liquid. *arch.* OE. †**b** Digest (food). OE-E17. 2 *v.i.* Of a liquid, pot, etc.: be subjected to boiling or stewing; boil, bubble up; *transf.* foam, froth; churn, bubble; be intensely hot. *Freq.* as *seething* ppl a. ME. 3 *v.t.* Steep, saturate, or soak in a liquid; reduce or soften by boiling, soaking, etc. Chiefly as *seethed* ppl a. Cf. **SODDEN** *a.* L16. 4 *v.i.* (Of a person etc.) be in a state of agitation or turmoil, esp. with (freq. unexpressed) anger; (of a crowd, place, etc.) move or be filled with confused hectic activity. (Foll. by *with*.) *Freq.* as *seething* ppl a. L16.

2 J. CONRAD The river... seethed in frothy streaks. *Country Living* Never... leave cabbage to seethe for long. 4 G. ORWELL A mob of people seethed, shouting and jostling. G. HUNTINGTON Milan station was seething with people. A. STORR She was seething with resentment.

†**seether** *n.* a person engaged in boiling food or water; rare a utensil for boiling: ME-E18. **seethingly** *adv.* in a seething manner L19.

see-through /'si:θru:/ *a.* & *n.* Also (informal, chiefly commercial) **-thru**. M20. [f. SEE *v.* + **THROUGH** *prep.* & *adv.*] *A adj.* That can be seen through, transparent; having spaces allowing the passage of light; (esp. of a garment or fabric) diaphanous, translucent. M20.

B. NORMAN Some slinky girl spy in a see-through nightdress.

B n. 1 The quality of allowing the passage of light; the extent to which it is possible to see clearly through something; unimpeded vision. M20. 2 A see-through fabric or garment. M20.

Sefer Torah /'seifə 'tɔ:rə, 'təu-/ *n.* Also **Sepher Torah**. Pl. **Sifrei Torah** /si'frei/, **Siphrei Torah**. M17. [Heb. *sefer* *tôrāh* book of (the) Law. Cf. **TORAH**.] *Judaism*. A scroll containing the Torah or Pentateuch.

Sefton /'seft(ə)n/ *n.* L19. [f. the Earl of *Sefton*.] Chiefly *Hist.* (In full *Sefton landau*) a kind of landau or horse-drawn carriage. Also, a kind of curb-bit.

seg /seg/ *n.* *dial.* L15. [ON *sigg* hard skin.] A callus, a hard patch of skin, esp. on the hand.

seg /seg/ *n.* *dial.* E17. [Origin unkn.] An animal castrated when fully grown.

seg /seg/ *n.* *dial.* M20. [Abbrev. of SEGMENT *n.*] A metal stud fixed to the toe or heel of a shoe or boot to strengthen or protect it from wear. *Freq.* in pl.

seg /seg/ *n.* *dial.* M20. [Abbrev.] 1 = SEGREGATIONIST *n.* Cf. **OUTSEG**. *US colloq.* M20. 2 = SEGREGATION 1(g). *slang* (chiefly US). L20.

seggie *n.* (US colloq.) = SEG *n.* 1 M20.

seg *n.* see **SEGE**.

segar *n.* var. of **CIGAR**.

Seger /'zeigə/ *n.* Also *s-*. L19. [H. A. Seger (1839-93), Ger. ceramics technologist.] *Seger cone*, each of a series of small numbered cones or pyramids made of different mixtures of refractory material and flux so that they melt at different specific temperatures, used to indicate the temperature inside a kiln etc.

segholate *a.* & *n.* var. of **SEGOLATE**.

segment /'segm(ə)nt/ *n.* L16. [L *segmentum*, f. *secare* cut: see **-MENT**.] 1 *a Geom.* A part of a plane (or solid) figure separated off by an intersecting straight line (or plane); *esp.* (more fully *segment of a circle*) a plane figure contained by a chord and an arc of a circle. Also *loosely*, an arc of a circle, a sector of a circle. L16. b *A* portion of anything resembling a segment of a circle or sphere. M17. 2 A piece cut or broken off unevenly, a fragment. *rare*. L16. 3 *a Geom.* A finite part of a line between two points; a division of a line. E17. b *Acoustics*. Each of the portions into which the length of a vibrating string, wire, etc., is divided by the nodes. M19. 4 *Bot.* Each of the portions into which a leaf or other plant organ is divided by long clefts or incisions. E18. 5 Each of the parts into which a thing is or may be divided; a sharply cut or delineated piece; a division, a section. M18. b *Anthropol.* Any lower level division of a social structure, *esp.* one based on the same principles as higher order units. M20. c *Ling.* A unit forming part of a continuum of speech or text; an isolable unit in a phonological or syntactic system. M20. d *Broadcasting*. A division of the day's broadcasting time, a time slot. Also, a separate broadcast item, *esp.* within a programme. *Orig.* US. M20. e *Computing*. A functional subdivision of a module. M20. 6 *Anat.*, *Zool.* & *Embryol.* Each of the series of similar anatomical units of which the body and its appendages are composed in various animals, *esp.* arthropods and annelids; a somite, a metamere. Also, each of a series of functional or embryological divisions of a vertebrate body or limb, *esp.* of the spinal column, musculature, or central nervous system. M19.

1 *a segment of a sphere* a solid figure bounded by a portion of the surface of a sphere and an intersecting plane, or two parallel planes. 4 *PERIANTH segment*. 5 *Times* Every segment of national outlay must be judged. D. PROFUMO He offered the boy two segments of orange.

segment /'segm(ə)nt/ *v.* M19. [f. the *n.*] 1 *v.t.* Divide into segments; subject to or produce by a process of segmentation. M19. 2 *v.i.* Become divided into segments; *spec.* (a) *Biol.* undergo a process of segmentation; (b) *Anthropol.* (of a lineage group or clan) divide into smaller autonomous branches within a larger social structure. L19.

segmentability *n.* ability to be segmented M20.

segmentable *a.* able to be segmented M20.

segmental /'segm(ə)nt(ə)l/ *a.* E19. [f. SEGMENT *n.* + **-AL**.] 1 *a Archit.* Designating or of the form of an arch, the curved part of which forms a shallow arc of a circle, less than a semicircle. E19. b Having the form of a segment (or, loosely, of an arc) of a circle. M19. 2 Of, pertaining to, or composed of segments or

divisions. M19. b *Ling.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the division of speech or (less commonly) text into segments. *Freq.* in *segmental phoneme*, a consonant or vowel phoneme, which can occur as one of the units in a sequence of such phonemes. M20.

segmentally *adv.* L19.

segmentalize /'segm(ə)ntaɪz/ *v.t.* Also **-ise**. M20. [f. prec. + **-IZE**.] Divide into segments; *spec.* (Ling.) represent (a grammatical feature) as a distinct segment of speech or text.

segmentalization *n.* division into segments M20.

segmentalizer *n.* M20.

segmentary /'segm(ə)ntəri/ *a.* M19. [f. SEGMENT *n.* + **-ARY**. Cf. Fr. *segmentaire*.] 1 Of the nature of or resembling a segment or an arc of a circle, segmental. M19. 2 Pertaining to segments or divisions, composed of segments. L19.

segmentation /'segm(ə)nt'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.* M17. [f. SEGMENT *v.* + **-ATION**.] The action or process of division into segments; the state or manner of being segmented; *spec.* in *Biol.*, (a) cell division by internal partitioning, *esp.* the cleavage of an ovum; (b) division into somites or metameric segments.

¶ In isolated use bef. M19.

segmented /'segm(ə)ntɪd/ *a.* M19. [f. SEGMENT *v.* + **-ED**.] 1 Consisting of or divided into segments; *spec.* (a) *Zool.* formed of a longitudinal series of similar parts; (b) *Bot.* (of a leaf) divided into segments or lobes. M19. 2 *Embryol.* Of a cell, esp. an ovum: divided or split up by segmentation into cells. L19. 3 *Archaeol.* Of a prehistoric gallery grave: divided into sections or segments; having compartments. E20.

segmenter /'segm(ə)ntə/ *n.* E20. [f. as prec. + **-ER**.] *Zool.* A fully developed sporozoan schizont ready to divide into a number of merozoites.

sego /'si:gəu/ *n.* US. Pl. **-os**. M19. [Prob. Ute Indian.] A mariposa lily, *Calochortus nuttallii*, with an edible bulb. Also *sego lily*.

segholate /'seɡələt/ *a.* & *n.* Also **segholate**, (earlier) †**-ated**. E19. [mod.L *seg(h)olatus*, f. Heb. *seḡol* a vowel-point (corresp. to English *e*) and its sound.] Heb. *Gram.* *A adj.* Orig., (of a disyllabic noun) having the vowel *seḡol* in both syllables. Now *freq.* (*gen.*), designating the class of disyllabic nouns having an unaccented short vowel (usu. *seḡol*) in the last syllable. E19. B *n.* A segholate noun. M19.

segoon *n.* var. of **SACCOON**.

segreant /'seɡriənt/ *a.* M16. [Origin uncertain: perh. f. Fr. *s'érigeant* lit. 'erecting itself'.] *Her.* Of a griffin: with wings extended; rampant. *Usu postpositive*.

segregable /'seɡriɡəb(ə)l/ *a.* E20. [f. L *segregare* SEGREGATE *v.*: see **-ABLE**.] That may be segregated.

segregant /'seɡriɡ(ə)nt/ *a.* & *n.* M17. [L *segregant-* pres. ppl stem of *segregare*: see SEGREGATE *v.*, **-ANT**.] *A adj.* †1 Separated, divided. *rare*. Only in M17. 2 *Genetics*. Having or designating a genotype derived by segregation, *esp.* one different from that of either parent. M20. B *n.* *Genetics*. A segregant organism. M20.

segregate /'seɡriɡət/ *a.* & *n.* LME. [f. as next: see **-ATE**, **-ATE**.] *A adj.* 1 Separated, set apart, isolated. Now *rare*. LME. 2 *spec.* in *Biol.* Separated (wholly or partially) from the parent or from one another; not aggregated. Also, (of a hybrid) having a phenotype chiefly resembling that of one parent. L18. B *n.* 1 *Bot.* A species distinguished, *freq.* on the basis of minute characters, within an aggregate or collective species. L19. 2 *Metall.* A constituent of an alloy which becomes segregated when the alloy solidifies on cooling. E20. 3 A group, a class, a category. M20.

segregate /'seɡriɡeɪt/ *v.* M16. [L *segregat-* pa. ppl stem of *segregare* separate from the flock, f. as **SE** + *greg-* flock: see **-ATE**.] 1 *v.t.* Separate (a person, a class of persons, etc.) from the main body or a particular class of people; set